

NAB SETON IN STOCK FORGERY

FIND HIM PASSING AS A FARM-HAND IN TURKEYTOWN, MD.

Norfolk and Western Counterfeiting Case Will Now Be Put Up to Him Along With the Grand Larceny Case for Which His Trial Here Is Due on Monday.

Charles Augustus Seton, the promoter, who is to be tried next Monday in this city for grand larceny and is known to have had in his possession a fraudulent Norfolk and Western stock certificate some time ago, was arrested last night in Turkeytown, a hamlet near Elkton, Md. He was arrested as a fugitive from justice. He waived extradition and will be brought to this city to-day.

The arrest was made by Detective Sergeant McConville of the Central Office, this city, together with Mulholland of the "Portions" Philadelphia office and Sheriff Kirk of Elkton. The officers found the "farmer" employed as a farmhand on a small farm. Seton was able to put up \$500 cash bail when he was arrested here last fall and apparently could afford to jump it.

A Baltimore despatch says that Seton arrived at Turkeytown from New York on Tuesday. He was looked up at Elkton last night.

Although Seton's name came out only on Monday in connection with the Norfolk and Western case, the Pinkertons heard on Friday that Seton had tried to borrow money on some of the bogus certificates. They got track of Seton then, but lost him. Detective McConville, who knows Seton well, has been hunting around for him ever since.

Charles L. Barbier expected to defend Seton, whose case will be called for trial next Monday. He said yesterday that he had had no word from Seton for a week and did not know where he was. In fact Mr. L. Barbier said that he knew next to nothing about him, and didn't even have an address for him.

"I am prepared to defend him on Monday, and of course I expect he will show up then," said Mr. L. Barbier. "I don't know whether he knows anything about the Norfolk and Western bogus securities or not."

It came out yesterday that at the time the two bogus certificates were shown to Bernard A. Clark by Seton last September somebody, supposed to be Seton, tried to arrange a loan on four Norfolk and Western certificates with a reputable stock exchange firm. The certificates were not turned over to the firm, but the firm went ahead and arranged for the loan. Their supposed client failed to appear with the certificates, and they never got any trace of him. The detectives have an idea that the Bernard Clark episode may have accounted for this.

The bogus certificate has been shown to a lot of lithographers in town. One, Gustave G. Schwartzwald of 181 Front street, said that the "transfer" had been made from a good certificate without breaking it up at all. Such a job would be exceedingly difficult, he said. He is said to have given the names of the names of several men who, he believed, were able to do such work. Two of them are in Canada.

Seton, it turns out, did actually have some engraving done for some of his victims while he was doing business here as C. Augustus Seton & Co. He got a lot of bonds and stock certificates printed for the Fox River Railroad Company and also for the Manitoba Power Company. Where he got the stuff made is not known, but he apparently had a line on the lithographing and engraving business.

When Seton came here from Cleveland he had letters of introduction to the Equitable Trust Company. These letters, it is now said, were forgeries. The trust company did not find this out until after Seton had used it as a reference in getting a suite of offices in the Wall-Exchange Building. He had also made promises to his victims to issue their securities.

Seton comes from Cleveland and is said to be well known there. He inherited \$50,000 from his father. This he used up in various ventures. Soon after he hit New York he got up the National India Famine Relief Fund. He was arrested twice in connection with that. One charge was that he had collected money from a lot of young women who had applied for work as stenographers, and another charge was that he had forged the name of a woman to his subscription appeal. He was in the Tombs for two months and was then discharged, the complainant having gone to Europe. That was in 1900.

Seton's wife was a Miss Crum of Columbus, daughter of a former postmaster. She is his second wife. They occupied extensive apartments here at 1048 Fifth avenue while Seton was posing as a banker and offering to float bonds. They disappeared from the Fifth avenue place last October. According to a report from Cleveland the man calling himself E. L. Green was last seen there in December. Seton at that time had apparently quit business in New York.

According to information received here yesterday, William Duke & Co. of Cleveland have paid back to Allen Arnold & Co. of Boston half of the amount the Boston firm paid Duke for a bogus certificate. Those who have looked up Duke & Co. say that the concern is a comparatively new one in Cleveland and is supposed to do a mining business.

Chairman Fink said yesterday that the company had decided not to get out another issue of certificates, no matter how extensive the frauds.

"It wouldn't be worth the trouble," he said, "as the new ones could be counted on being just as readily as these unless some new method of making them is devised, and, besides, it would be impossible to call in \$500,000,000."

FIVE CORRUPT PRACTICES BILLS.

One Would Annul an Election in Any County Where Prevalent Bribery Is Shown.

In a statement sent out last night by the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, in the form of an interview with Seth Low, chairman of the organization, it was stated that the association had prepared five bills which call for the publication of expenditures by political bodies, individuals and candidates at elections and prohibitions for corporations or by individuals for the judiciary, though the latter may pay their own campaign expenses. The bills also provide that when bribery is proved to have been prevalent in a county the election is to be annulled and a new election ordered. Where bribery is proved against any party it loses its right to use the party emblem at the next election in the district. The act does not affect the election of State or national officers.

FREIGHTER ABANDONED AT SEA.

Salvage Money Waiting for Somebody 600 Miles From Sandy Hook.

The Italian steamship Liguria, in yesterday's morning, sailed on Saturday about 600 miles east-northeast of Sandy Hook observed a large freight steamer apparently abandoned. The Liguria circled about the stranger and set signals asking if she wanted assistance. There was no response. Capt. Dodero got his glasses on the freighter as he steamed nearer, but could make out no life aboard. Her lifeboats were missing. She appeared to be new and looked as if she were in good condition. She was high out of the water, indicating that she was in ballast. Her black funnel was marked with two blue bands with a white band between.

Capt. Dodero says that if wind and sea had not been so rough he would have made an effort to tow the derelict into port. He could not afford to wait until the sea moderated, as he was already behind time and carried nearly a thousand passengers, besides mail. The freighter flew no flags, so her nationality could not be made out.

The Corinthian Shipping Company of Liverpool and the Arthur Holland Company of London have funnel marks similar to those of the abandoned steamship. Capt. Dodero is not positive about the color of the funnel marks, however, and the derelict may be a vessel of some other freight line.

OVERSTREET TO QUIT CONGRESS.

Angry Over President's Distribution of Indiana Patronage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Jesse Overstreet of the Seventh Indiana Congress district announced to-day that he would resign as secretary of the Republican Congress committee, and it is probable that he will go further and refuse to be a candidate for reelection to Congress.

Mr. Overstreet's action is taken as a result of the announcement by the President that he would appoint as surveyor of the port of Indianapolis Leopold G. Rothschild, a former law partner of Senator Beveridge, and at present assistant Attorney-General of Indiana. For several years the place has been filled on the recommendation of the member of Congress from the Indianapolis district, while the naming of the postmaster at Indianapolis was conceded to the Senators. Senator Beveridge recommended the postmaster last year.

When the term of the surveyor drew to a close Congressman Overstreet, who had named the incumbent, submitted a recommendation. The President informed him that the place had been promised to Senator Beveridge a year ago. Mr. Overstreet protested, and was joined, in turn, by his protest by Harry S. New, member of the national committee. The President adhered to his promise to Senator Beveridge, and last night made the announcement from the White House that Rothschild would be named. Overstreet's announcement of a refusal to serve on the Congress committee followed today. He stated privately that he would not again be a candidate for Congress. Heretofore New and Overstreet have trained with the Beveridge faction against the Fairbanks faction.

Representative Denby of Detroit also has a grievance over patronage because of the President's decision to appoint Senator Alger's (instead of his) candidate for postmaster at Detroit.

N. Y. U. FRESHMEN WIN.

Rout the Sophomores and Eat Their Class Dinner in Peace.

About a hundred New York University freshmen held their first class banquet at the Arena last night. They had to lick the Sophomores to get to it.

The trouble started before 3 P. M., when a few sophomores, who suspected that the day of the freshman banquet had come, attempted to seize W. S. MacDonald, the freshman president. After a short fight on the campus, "Cardinal" Woolsey, who is known to his folks as Albert, and who looks after the campus, appeared with Patrolman Burber of the Thirty-fourth precinct in tow, and stopped things for awhile. The next scene was in and about the gymnasium, where the freshmen had gathered for their regular hour's work. While they were exercising some sophomores got into the locker room below and carried off all the shoes and coats they could find. They were discovered and the class came down stairs in a body.

There was a mixup, but order was restored again. An agreement not to continue the fight on the campus was then reached, and when the freshmen finally came out, with all the clothes left to them, they went unmolested across the campus to the steps which lead to Sedgwick avenue, below Hall of Fame. Here the sophomores, far outnumbered, were massed. The sophomores started in with the idea of capturing some freshmen, but were soon fighting hard to keep from being carried down to make sport at the farquet. All got away, however, and the freshmen proceeded to their banquet.

\$1,000 ALIENATION VERDICT.

Court Hears How the Defendant, in Flight, Jumped Over a Cliff.

A jury which heard testimony in the Circuit Court, Jersey City, in the suit brought by John Rust, a boss mason and builder of 122 Monroe street, Hoboken, to recover \$15,000 from Christian Olmer, the owner of an iron foundry at 318 Grand street, that city, for the alienation of Mrs. Rust's affections, returned a verdict yesterday afternoon awarding the plaintiff \$1,000.

Rust testified that Olmer was in the habit of meeting Mrs. Rust at balls and receptions in Hoboken. He also said the pair had made trips to New York together. On one occasion, he said, he went to the Summit avenue transfer station in West Hoboken to see them keep an appointment. He said that the iron founder joined Mrs. Rust and they walked off arm in arm. The plaintiff lost his temper and ran after them. Olmer broke away and ran across West Hoboken, with the angry husband and a crowd at his heels.

When he reached the brow of the hill, Rust said, Olmer disappeared in the darkness over a cliff. The iron founder admitted that he made the jump, but denied the plaintiff's story that he was laid up two weeks in consequence. He said he ran because he was afraid that Rust meant to shoot him. He declared that he met Mrs. Rust in West Hoboken with the idea of trying to bring about a reconciliation between himself and his husband.

DEWEY'S "BRUT CUYVE" CHAMPAGNE.

Equal to the best French Brands.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.

ACCUSED OF GIVING REBATES

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND D. & H. RAILROADS INDICTED.

Charged With Giving Rebates to the General Electric Company—Officers of the Central Say the Company Only Paid the Electric for Building a Terminal.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Railroad companies were indicted by the United States Grand Jury here to-day for giving rebates to the General Electric Company.

Both corporations are charged with giving a rebate of 20 cents a ton to the General Electric Company at Schenectady on all shipments of freight, incoming and outgoing.

It is asserted that this practice has been in operation ever since the General Electric shops were established at Schenectady, and that it has continued since the enactment of the Elkins law.

The officers of the Central Railroad in this city were indicted to think yesterday that they had not been treated fairly by the Government in reference to the alleged rebates to the General Electric Company. They said that the sole question at issue was whether they had a right to make an allowance to the General Electric Company on its freight bills for the expenses of building a terminal in the electric company's plant. It was a great convenience to the electric company and the railroad was willing to pay the electric company for its construction.

The Central's officers said they had made allowance only sufficient to pay for the terminal. What displeased them most was the fact that the road had been indicted criminally after they had offered to cooperate with the Attorney General of the United States in a suit in equity to test the matter in dispute. The officers said that had they been treated fairly by the Interstate Commerce Commission and had asked for a ruling, but had failed to get one.

Albert H. Harris, the general attorney of the Central, made this statement of the railroad's position: "The General Electric Company has paid full tariff rates upon its freight over the Central and the Central, on its part, has paid the General Electric Company, on account of railroad, a lump sum of \$100,000, an amount not more than sufficient to reimburse it for that expenditure. The company claims that what was done was in no sense the giving of a rebate.

"Before the finding of the indictment, and before the matter was called to the attention of the Federal Grand Jury, the railroad companies gave the Government information as to what was being done, and suggested that if there was any question as to whether this was a violation of the Elkins law, the companies would be very glad to have that question tested by a suit in equity for an injunction, and offered to cooperate with the Attorney-General to that end. Earlier still, the matter was discussed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and an informal request made for a ruling on it, but no action was taken on the request.

"Under the Elkins law, a complaint of this nature can be determined in one of two ways—by an indictment or by suit in equity for an injunction. The Central is entirely willing to have the matter reviewed, but it feels, in view of the course which it has taken with the Government, that the matter might better have been tested in a civil action rather than that the head of the criminal courts should have been invoked. As it is, the Central will submit all the facts to the court upon the trial of the indictment, and a ruling can then be had as to whether anything has been done by it which violates either the letter or the spirit of the law."

NEWBURGH ALMSHOUSE INQUIRY

State Board of Charities Said to Have Received an Unfavorable Report.

The State Board of Charities held a regular meeting in the Charities Building this city yesterday afternoon and received reports of investigations into various institutions. It is understood that a particularly unfavorable report was received from an inspector as to the administration of the Newburgh almshouse under the Odell régime. The report was referred to a committee of the board for further investigation and recommendation, and it was decided not to make its contents public.

The Newburgh almshouse has been in such a run down condition that a special investigation was decided to be necessary. Numerous complaints have been received by the State Board of Charities as to mismanagement, owing to the attempt to use the place in the game of politics that Boss Odell has played, and it is said that grave disclosures have been obtained. Until the matter is further verified the officials of the board will not attempt to make public what they did not feel justified in making public what they had been reported to them. A thorough examination into all the facts will now be made.

M'GOWAN WILL TAKE HIS SEAT.

Up to the Aldermen's Committee on Elections to Make First Move.

The committee on privileges and elections of the Board of Aldermen has decided to hold its first hearing at 2 o'clock on Friday on the contests before the board. They are to take up first the protest of J. G. Phelps Stokes against President McGowan.

The board's lawyers say that they expect that the committee will hear the case at once on Friday.

Mr. McGowan said last night that he had made no plans so far, but was simply waiting to see what the committee would do. "It is for them to make the first move," he said. "If that is contrary to what I regard as the law on the matter it will be met in the proper way. I have heard a number of rumors. One in particular was that I would be stopped by the sergeant-at-arms and physically prevented from taking my seat. If such action should be resorted to it would be in defiance of law and would be resisted."

LOU PAIN'S BOX BOARDED PLANT BURNED.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The box board plant of Lou Pain, half a mile from Chatham, was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The loss is estimated at about \$175,000. The plant had been shut down since August, 1904, and repairs were in progress to the building and over \$80,000 worth of new machinery had been installed. It is said that Mr. Pain was only partially insured.

MARSHALL FIELD WORSE.

Has Pneumonia and Dr. James Calls in Drs. Janeway and Riggs.

Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, who is ill at the Holland House, was reported early last night to be improving. For his condition changed for the worse and Dr. Walter L. Janeway, who has been in attendance, called into consultation Dr. Edward G. Janeway of 30 West Fortieth street and Dr. Austin F. Riggs of 48 East Thirtieth street.

This was at 10 o'clock and afterward it was stated that Mr. Field was found to be suffering from pneumonia. According to the physicians, the congestion of the lungs is slight. Dr. James said that Mr. Field was comfortable, but that his condition is grave. Stanley Field, a nephew, arrived here from Chicago yesterday and is at the bedside of his uncle. Mrs. Field accompanied her husband from Chicago.

Dr. James said that the severe attack of bronchitis, which pneumonia followed, was probably brought on by the draughts in the train on which Mr. Field came to the city.

RUSH TO NEW DESERT GOLD CAMP.

Manhattan, Nev., Jumps From Population of 20 to 4,000 in a Week.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Jan. 10.—One day a mountain valley with twenty inhabitants, in a week a mining camp of 4,000 people—that is the story of Manhattan, eighty miles northeast of Goldfield. The streets of Goldfield look deserted. A low estimate places the exodus to the new fields from Goldfield alone at 2,000.

Two hundred dollars a day is being offered for autos by those anxious to reach the camp in a hurry. Hundreds of teams line the two roads to the latest camp. Yesterday a crowded stage tipped over, killed the driver and slightly injured several passengers. The life at the new camp is strenuous. There is no law or order.

The tremendous surface finds have made men hysterical. Lots have jumped in price from \$25 to \$350. Meals are away up. A bath in a round tin costs \$3. Saloons are making hundreds of dollars a day, and at night space is sold on the floors for sleeping.

The excitement at Goldfield was caused when W. F. Bond came into camp with samples glittering with gold. Selected specimens assayed \$180,000. The first property sold to-day for \$10,000 cash on its surface showing.

Manhattan is a poor man's camp. The gold is free and is obtained on surface with little work. The greatest showing of free gold ever found in Nevada is credited to this camp. It is not known whether values continue to any depth, but Goldfield, Tonopah and Rufflog have been deserted by the entire surplus mining population who have joined in this latest gold rush across the desert.

"BLOODY SUNDAY" THE TEST.

If That Anniversary Is Peaceful, Russia Will Suspend Repressive Measures.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says he hears the Government has privately informed the labor leaders that if January 22, the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," passes quietly repressive measures will be suspended the next day.

He adds that the Council of the Empire has commenced the discussion of new regulations for the suppression of popular uprisings. A minority favors the preliminary use of blank cartridges, but the majority thinks this would only embolden mobs and lead to greater bloodshed afterward. The whole police force of St. Petersburg will be armed with rifles.

Count Witte, in receiving a deputation from the League of October 30, promised the removal of the restrictions for which Minister of the Interior Durnovo is responsible, but the Premier showed that he believed the restrictions had been necessary. He said:

"There was a time when I sought the confidence of the people, but such illusions are no longer possible. I have always opposed repression, but have been compelled to resort to it as the result of having trusted my countrymen."

STIMSON SUCCEEDS BURNETT.

Appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Henry L. Stimson to succeed Henry L. Burnett as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Stimson is a son of Dr. Louis A. Stimson of New York, and is about 40 years old. He is a member of the law firm which Elihu Root left in 1899 to become Secretary of War.

Mr. Stimson's appointment was a surprise. Both the New York Senators are out of town and the arrangement between the president and Senator Platt concerning the case was made through correspondence which took place since Mr. Platt has been at Hot Springs, Va. When it was evident that Mr. Platt, along about Christmas time, that there was no likelihood that Robert C. Morris would be appointed, a list of those who would be agreeable to both the President and Mr. Platt was prepared. Mr. Stimson's name was on this list. The President was anxious to appoint him, but could not do so unless this course would be agreeable to Mr. Platt. After looking into Mr. Stimson's record and finding that he had considerable reputation as a lawyer, possessed a good practice, and that his father and himself had been good workers for the Republican party, Mr. Platt notified the President that Mr. Stimson was acceptable to him.

H. L. Stimson was born in this city thirty-nine years ago. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1887, from Yale in 1890, and after spending two years at the Harvard Law School came to New York and studied law for a year under Sherman Evarts. He was admitted to the bar in 1891. In 1893 he became a member of the firm of Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson, and in 1901, when Mr. Root went to Washington as Secretary of War, the firm name again changed to Winthrop & Stimson. Mr. Stimson is married and lives at 75 Lexington avenue. He belongs to the Union League, Yale and Century clubs, and the New York Bar and Lawyers' associations. He was recommended for the office by Secretary Root and by other members of the Bar Association. It is said that the appointment is entirely acceptable to Senator Platt.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.

"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:30 P. M., "Fla. & West," 10:30 A. M., "Unlimited Service," the Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 11:00 P. M., N. Y. & Fla. & West.

The West Shore Railroad is the \$500 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, the Hudson and Buffalo and Mohawk Valley, Adm.

Seaboard Florida Limited, Daily.

Electric lighted—Double Drawing Room, Compartment sleepers, Observation and Dining Cars, Buffet, Florida Train. Particulars at office, 113 Broadway.

TO END "YELLOW DOG" FUNDS.

BILL AT ALBANY TO STOP CORPORATIONS PAYING TRIBUTE.

Gov. Higgins Strikes Blow at Holdups by Politicians—Forfeiture of Charter the Penalty for Evading Proposed Law—Persons Testifying May Escape.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gov. Higgins has struck the first blow to end the practice of corporations being held on and compelled to pay tribute to the political parties for favors at the hands of the Legislature. Tonight Assemblyman Robert Bynon Cox, the new chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced the bill carrying out the recommendation of the Governor in his annual message favoring legislation to prevent corporations from contributing to political campaign funds.

The bill has been so carefully drawn that it is figured that no person can escape through a technicality. In order to make it dangerous for any corporation to try to evade the law the bill provides that a corporation so offending shall forfeit its charter and that any person so offending can give testimony against himself and escape punishment, as the testimony he gives will not be used against him. This is regarded as an important concession to make, for only in this manner can evidence be secured in violation of the law.

Section 1.—The general corporation law is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

Section 41.—No corporation doing business in this State shall directly or indirectly, for or in any manner use any of its money or property for or in aid of, any political party, committee or organization, or for or in aid of, any candidate for political office or for nomination for such office, or in any manner use any of its money or property for any political purpose whatever, or for the reimbursement or indemnification of any person for moneys or property so used.

Every corporation doing business in this State shall, within sixty days after each election, file with the Secretary of State an affidavit, subscribed and sworn to by an officer having knowledge of the facts therein set forth, certifying forth the use of its money or property for or in aid of, any political party, committee or organization, or for or in aid of, any candidate for political office or for nomination for such office, or in any manner use any of its money or property for any political purpose whatever, or for the reimbursement or indemnification of any person for moneys or property so used.

Any officer, stockholder, attorney or agent of any corporation which violates this section, who participates in, aids, abets or advises any such violation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year and a fine of not more than \$500, and shall, upon conviction, be disqualified for employment of any kind by any corporation for the period of five years after such conviction.

A person offending against this section is a competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify on any trial, hearing or proceeding or investigation in the same manner as any other person. The testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person testifying. Any such person testifying shall not thereafter be liable to indictment, prosecution or punishment on account of the testimony so given, and the testimony so given, and may be used in proof of the giving of testimony accordingly in bar of such an indictment or prosecution.

Section 2.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Senator White introduced the bill in the Senate. It is believed that the bill stands a good chance of being enacted into law.

LITTLE CONSULAR REFORM.

Committee Cuts Merit System Clause Out of Senator Lodge's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Lodge's bill reorganizing the consular service was favorably reported to the Senate to-day by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee, however, eliminated the most important feature of the bill—that which placed the consular service under the merit system. The reorganization, therefore, is confined principally to salaries, which are generally increased, but the fees are reduced, so that the result is practically the same, the net cost being but a few thousand dollars in excess of the present expenses of the service.

The bill creates seven grades of consular general with salaries ranging from \$12,000 at London down to \$3,000 in class 7. Consuls are divided into ten grades, the emoluments of which are graded between \$5,000 and \$2,000. The grade of commercial agent is abolished. All employees drawing salaries of \$1,000 or over are required to be American citizens.

ACTED QUERELY ON THE CEDRIC.

Barnett Cohen of Manchester, England, Sent to Bellevue Psychopathic Ward.

Barnett Cohen, a rubber goods manufacturer of Manchester, England, was taken yesterday to the Bellevue Hospital psychopathic ward from the White Star line pier. He was removed from the pier just before the sailing of the Cedric, on which he had engaged a passage.

Cohen arrived in the city Tuesday night from Winnipeg, where he has a branch office, and went aboard the Cedric immediately. He began to display some valuable jewelry, and ordered champagne as fast as he could get it. His actions during the night were so peculiar that Detective Mallon called in Policeman Cayman of the Charles street station.

Cohen made little protest against going to Bellevue, and when he got there he told the doctor that he was king of the rubber industry and had a brother of Count Witte of Russia. He said that King Edward, who he says is a friend of his, has commissioned him to take the English fleet over to Russia and settle the civil war. The doctors believe Cohen is deranged, and he is only temporary. He had a lot of engraved cards, which read: "Cama Manor, H. B. Broughton, England," and two business addresses, "Broadway street, Rutherford, N. J.," and "Ashley Lane, Manchester."

A man who said he used to be Cohen's representative in this city went to the hospital last night and had a talk with him. He said later:

"Cohen came to this country to investigate a purchase of \$50,000 worth of rubber, made by his sons, who have charge of his business in Canada. He found that the entire stock was worthless, and I believe that his condition is due to worry. He started to work in a Manchester rubber factory twenty years ago as a poor boy, and he has since amassed a fortune."

MRS. H. P. WHITNEY, SCULPTOR.

Gets a Commission to Design Interior Decorations of Hotel Belmont.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who before her marriage was Gertrude Vanderbilt, and who has for several years been a very industrious sculptor, yesterday accepted from the firm of Warren & Wetmore, who have built the new Hotel Belmont, at Forty-second street and Park avenue, the commission to do much of the designing for the interior decorations of the hotel. She is especially to design the caryatides for the corridors and dining room.

Mrs. Whitney has a studio in the Bryant Park Building. She took up sculpture as a diversion and has devoted much time to it.

EQUITABLE TRUST DROPS HYDE.

Vice-President's Place Left Vacant—Other Insurance Men Out.

James Hazen Hyde was dropped as vice-president of the Equitable Trust Company at the annual election yesterday. His place was not filled. Mr. Hyde received \$10,000 a year salary as vice-president of this institution.

Several of the men concerned in the insurance scandal also were dropped from the company's executive committee. An officer of the company refused yesterday to give their names.

The committee under a new by-law was reorganized from nine members to six. It is made up now of Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life, Paul D. Gray, Henry C. Deming, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Henry F. Redmond and Rogers Winthrop, financial secretary of the Equitable Life.

CURRY DOOLING'S DEPUTY.

Disappointment for Oakley, Best and The McManus.

John F. Curry, the Tammany leader of the Seventeenth district, is to be Deputy County Clerk. The salary is \$6,000 a year, and as it was about the choicest of the few places that Charles F. Murphy had control over there were many applicants for it. John T. Oak